

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1842

IN WASHINGTON CITY the Tribune may be had at F. LUFF'S residence, near Third-street, at 3 cents per copy, and delivered to subscribers at their residence for 50 cents per month, or 125 cents per week.

For a Summary of Foreign News by the Columbia, and an Association Article, see First Page.

For The Ideal, and The Reign of Terror, (continued,) see Last Page.

The Party of Principle and the Party without Principles.

For the last ten years it has been a standing parrot-song of the party which combines professions of ultra Democracy with a most loyal support of Executive despotism in all its phases, and of gag-laws to suppress the Right of Petition, to vaunt itself the sole party possessing any defined and positive principles, and to represent us, its antagonists, as governed by no common principles whatever, or none that we dare avow, but swaying to every local prejudice, to every caprice of the passing hour. Now, this latter assertion has some color of truth at its basis, or rather it has had. The Whig party was called into being by a common feeling of hostility to certain great, overshadowing practical abuses in our Government, and its animating sentiment, its bond of union, has been resistance to those abuses. Such were its professed, and such its real bases of agreement and common action. Its origin was not in any speculative views of the rights of Man and the nature of Government, but in resistance to maladministration, to practical abuses, and to the enormous distension of Executive Power and Patronage through the instrumentality of the Veto and the doctrine of "the Spoils." These truths are expressed in its very name.

But while such has been the avowed and well understood fact on one side, what has been the actual state of things on the other? There flaunts the name of Democracy, indeed; but what does it express? In what possible sense, not palpably at war with common sense, are Calhoun, Pickens & Co. Democrats if the Autocrat Nicholas is not? Nay, the case is stronger than this: for the latter is intent on abolishing personal servitude throughout his dominions, while Messrs. Calhoun, McDuffie, &c. boldly declare and resolutely insist that eternal slavery is the necessary and proper condition of a large portion of the human race. To call these men and their supple and despised instruments, the Athertons, Floyds and Bownes from the North, Democrats, and affix a contrary designation to the determined opponents of their gag-laws, is to insult the reason of mankind. And no unprejudiced observer of passing events can fail to discern and acknowledge that while there are individuals of democratic and others of aristocratic sentiments and feelings in each party and in all parties among us, yet Democracy does not form, and for years has not formed, the real line of demarcation between them, and that the systematic assertion of the contrary is but a trick of the designing to deceive the ignorant and unwary.

But the fact to which we desired to call attention is this—that the progress of events through the last ten years has been such as to induce a far greater uniformity of sentiment among the Whigs on the various questions really at issue before the country, while it has developed radical differences among our opponents. Now we have never supposed or imagined that there could be entire uniformity of sentiment in the ranks of either host—that the cotton-planter of Georgia, the squatter of Missouri, the wheat-grower of the Centre and the Manufacturer of New-England, though belonging to the same party, would think exactly alike on all questions of Political Economy and National Policy which may arise—much less on all speculative questions. But no one can be ignorant of the fact that on the two main questions now at issue before the Country the Whigs are united, almost to a man. Nearly every voice among them is raised to affirm the policy and duty of Protection to HOME INDUSTRY and of providing a UNIFORM NATIONAL CURRENCY. The few exceptions yet presented are every day becoming fewer and still fewer. On the other hand, where are our opponents—the vaunted party of principles? In this City, the devotees of that utter non-resistance to grasping Foreign policy so grossly misnamed Free Trade; so in the Cotton States; but not so in Vermont, in Pennsylvania, or in Massachusetts. There they are for Protection, and abuse the Whigs for not throwing every thing else overboard to secure it. So in Connecticut, as Gov. Cleveland's Message testifies; so in Troy, where they assert that nobody is opposed to incidental Protection. And thus they oscillate—or rather, vacillate—between Protection and Free Trade—Hard Money and irredeemable State Banks—from Maine to Arkansas, changing hues with theameleon and consistent but in inconsistency.

But we need not go abroad for evidence. Every shade of opinion on this great question, from almost right to wholly wrong, finds disciples and propagators in the Loco-Foco ranks of our own State; and so on other questions—Internal Improvement, for example. While the Whigs occupy one well defined position on this, we see Loco-Focism hostile to all further prosecution of State Works by Loans in half the State; in favor of the speedy Enlargement in the Canal Counties; of the Champlain Railroad in the North and the Erie in the South, and every where governed by the narrowest views of local advantage. No party ever presented so strange a diversity of perverseness on any great question. Yet these are the gentlemen who habitually accuse the Whigs of a lack of common purposes, and vaunt their own superiority as the party of consistency and of principle!

We understand that Dr. David M. Reese of this city has been appointed Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence in the Washington University of Baltimore, and that he has signified his acceptance of the chair. We learn that he will still retain his Professorship of Theology and Practice of Physic in the Castleton Medical College, the duties in Vermont being performed in the spring and fall, while those at Baltimore will occupy him in the winter.

Dr. Reese has been a citizen of New-York for the last fifty years, and has been an extensive and successful practitioner among us both as a physician and surgeon. He has distinguished himself as a medical writer, and has held a high reputation as a Professor in more than one of our Medical Colleges. We have full confidence that the University of our sister city will gain an attractive and popular lecturer by the appointment of Dr. Reese. We wish for him a long career of popularity and usefulness.

The thermometer, from July 26th to August 1st, has oscillated between 56° and 88°, a fluctuation of 32°. On Sunday it fell 16° in two hours.

Editorial Correspondence.

Saratoga Springs.

THE PAVILION, July 31, 1842.
The intensely sultry, dusty heat of yesterday was broken about sundown by a shower, or rather collision of thunder showers, from which the rain poured down with great energy, and this continued mainly through the night. I have rarely if ever known a summer night in which the wind and storm sustained a wilder chorus. This morning it had sooted down a little, our sultry Southern gale transpired to a dull North-Easter, the rain falling moderately and tapering off through the day to a cool Scottish mist; but we got no sunshine and scarcely a dry hour this evening. Of course, I, who arrived just as the storm broke upon the village, have seen nothing as yet; and only know that Saratoga is tinner than she has been at this season—the United States being the only Hotel over-run as yet, and that only gave up taking new comers at midday yesterday, with her 300 apartments filled, and some 50 or 60 guests colonized in adjacent dwellings.

Here at the Pavilion there are yet abundant accommodations, in the midst of delightful shades and arbors, which render a dog day noon cool, fragrant and breezy. The Springs are all around, and fountains freshly filled from each stand over in the hall, especially calculated for such wet days as this. To-morrow I hope to see and say something of the place, its people, and its visitors.

The storm of last night must have done much damage to the unharvested Grain and other growing vegetation.

I came up yesterday over the Troy Railroad, and was surprised to find the route so pleasant. Every visitor to the Springs should come up by way of Troy and Waterford, returning by Schenectady and Albany, or vice versa, thus viewing the scenery on each making comparisons for future guidance. If you wish to stop in either Albany or Troy, yet reach the Springs by fair daylight, you can have half a day in either by taking the night-boat from New-York and the Troy route. If you stop in Troy, come directly up to it in the small boat from Albany; if in Albany, take the stage thence to Troy at any hour up to 1 o'clock, and you are in time for the 3 o'clock train from Troy which reaches the Springs before 6 o'clock. The fare from Albany is the same (\$1.50) either way: the time about 4 hours.

The Coalition.

The union between Loco-Focism and Tylerism is rapidly approaching its consummation. The two parties have for some time been casting affectionate glances at each other, and their marriage must be near at hand, judging from the nuptial present which Loco-Focism has just received.—The public printing was on Monday taken from the Albany Daily Advertiser and given to the Albany Argus. The Advertiser seems rather relieved by the removal of the incubus, as will be seen by the paragraph which we quote from its article on the subject:

"The privilege of the publications referred to is as nothing compared with the gratification attendant on performing the patriotic duty of opposing such a President as John Tyler—of supporting the WHIG CAUSE and HENRY CLAY—and of expressing our opinions freely, not only in relation to Mail Expresses, but on all other subjects in which the People are interested."

The Custom House Removals.

The Plebeian seems to feel called upon to apologize for the Custom House removals of Monday, and says that "the whole secret is probably the impoverished state of the treasury, and the absolute necessity of curtailing the number of public officers." The Plebeian appears to speak "by authority," and must of course then be perfectly correct in its assertions, but still we cannot help remarking a few singular coincidences in this connection. It is singular that these removals should be made just at the time when Mr. Tyler is drawing a division line between himself and the Whig party! It is singular that the officers curtailed should be those whose devotion to Mr. Tyler was the most suspected! It is singular that not one of the thorough-going supporters of Mr. Tyler should have their services dispensed with in consequence of "the impoverished state of the treasury!" It is singular that the removals should take place on the same day on which the Albany Post Office Printing was taken from the Whig Daily Advertiser and given to the Loco-Foco Argus! It is singular that the Loco-Foco Plebeian should be selected as the apologist for the procedure! It will be still more singular if Mr. Tyler does not soon find a necessity for filling up the vacancies now made; and it will be the most singular of all, if the new appointments are not given to the collared, unscrupulous, and unwavering supporters of Mr. Tyler per se.

The Ohio Legislature met at Columbus on the 25th. All the members of the Senate were present, and all but two of the House. They express themselves opposed to general legislation, and passed a resolution to appoint a Joint Committee to apportion the State into Districts.

Mr. Mason, of Ohio, a valuable business member of Congress, has announced in a letter dated July 19, his determination not to be again a candidate for Congress.

A schooner was capsized in Chesapeake Bay on Sunday morning, and a German passenger drowned. Several vessels were driven on shore in the same gale.

Dr. Hamilton, of Burke Co., Ga., was killed on the 23d ult. by leaping from his sulkey while his horse was running away.

THE "BETTER CURRENCY."—The traveler in the West now experiences the full advantages of the "better currency" afforded by the State Banks. The specie standard is established at Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and New Orleans, and in Indiana; and yet the traveler at the West, starting with the specie bank paper of either of these points, will often find it necessary to change his funds. With Ohio or New Orleans paper he cannot move an inch in the interior of Kentucky. At every change of his funds he must lose from 3 to 10 per cent. discount. Specie paying New Orleans funds are 5 to 10 per cent. discount here, and Indiana at 3. At St. Louis, Kentucky paper is quoted at 4 and 5 per cent. discount. If the traveler wishes for something that will pass for its face every where, he must purchase American gold; and he cannot get that for less than 3 per cent. premium on silver money. For a commercial and ever-travelling people like this, with twenty-six States, all with their banks, to attempt to get on without some National currency is as absurd as it would be to dispense with steamboats on the Mississippi and return to the old barge and flatboat.

FIRE IN BALTIMORE.—A fire broke out this morning in the warehouse No. 67 S. Calvert street, owned by J. B. Morris, Esq. and occupied as a bacon store by Messrs. L. & G. Cassard, which destroyed the whole interior of the building with its contents. There was a full insurance on the warehouse in the Equitable Society. This we are told, makes the third time within a year past that these gentlemen have been burnt out.

[Balt. Pat., Aug. 1.

The Philadelphia Riot.

We find in the Philadelphia papers of yesterday further particulars of the disgraceful scenes which have been occurring in that city. After the disturbance in the negro procession, the rioters attacked the residences of the blacks in Lombard-st. and broke in their windows, doors, &c. One of the assailed discharged a gun and wounded several of the crowd of boys. A rush was made upon the blacks, and several dragged from the house and severely beaten, so that their recovery is doubtful. Many dangerous wounds were received on both sides. Upward of twenty rioters were arrested and brought before the Mayor. Great numbers of colored people crowded the ferry boats during the latter part of the day, seeking safety on the other side of the Delaware. The particulars of the two successful incendiary attempts which took place the same night will be found below in our correspondent's letter:

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, 10 A. M.
MESSRS. EDITORS.—I am happy to assure you that our city is all quiet after the exciting events of last night. The full details, which you will find in our morning papers, must be taken with some grains of allowance. From intelligence this moment received at the Mayor's office, it is positively ascertained that not a solitary death has occurred from first to last in this unfortunate affair. Some serious injury has been sustained, however, from which death will probably ensue. Eight blacks and three white men are now lying in our Hospital, bruised and battered in a most shocking manner, besides the numbers who have found an asylum elsewhere.

The large hall in Lombard street, to which the torch was applied about nine o'clock last night, was a fine unfinished edifice, belonging to a wealthy colored man residing out of the city. It was intended as a place of general meeting for the blacks, and the cry of "Abolition," which was got up against it, ensured its destruction. The church in St. Mary's street, within a few rods of the above, was fired while the firemen were engaged in pouring water on the surrounding buildings. Not a particle of water was suffered to fall upon the two edifices, which were left to the full rage of the elements, and the flames at the same time sent up a glare that illuminated the city, spreading dismay and consternation among the citizens.

The blacks were scattered, and concealed in every direction, and their fears were excited to the highest pitch. The origin of the riot is correctly stated in my note of yesterday. Some banners were displayed in the procession commemorative of the West India emancipation, which were doubtless of an injudicious character, but had nothing of the daring and rash designs asserted in some of the papers. "Liberty and Equality," or something to that effect, with the picture of an emancipated slave, being about the amount of the aggression in this war.

The arrangements made by our worthy and efficient Mayor are such as to ensure the peace of the city, and nothing further will be attempted. At least, such is now the impression. Should any thing occur to-day, you shall be apprised in time for your morning's edition.

The presence of the firemen tended as much to allay the excitement and check the disorderly spirits in the mob, as any influence that was exercised upon the occasion. They forced their apparatus through the dense crowd, and with the exception of refusing to play upon the burning buildings, exerted themselves with a determined and manful spirit. Perhaps this very refusal to extinguish the flames of the obnoxious buildings, was a concession to the fierce revenge of the mob, that tended essentially to soothe the excitement. Every movement throughout this disgraceful proceeding—every outrage from first to last was preceded by a lot of rowdy boys who are, on all such occasions foremost and are encouraged by those who are either afraid or ashamed to lead. Notwithstanding the immense number on the ground, amounting at times to ten or fifteen thousand, it was surprising how few took part in the riot, except by encouraging it with their presence.

The great "distress" meeting yesterday resulted in nothing but the proposal of a grand procession and the passing of some resolutions.

We are very far from uniting in our correspondent's suggestion of even the policy of the conduct of the firemen in refusing to assist in extinguishing the fire. We look upon their course as a shameful dereliction in duty, and a most reprehensible yielding to the lawless violence of the mob. They had no right to inquire what caused the conflagration to whom the burning building belonged; their duty was to extinguish the fire, and by neglecting to do so, they made themselves participants in the crime, and covered themselves with ignominy second only to that of the perpetrators of the act.

EMIGRATION TO WISCONSIN.—The Cleveland Herald says the tide of emigration through the Lake channel this season is setting into Wisconsin Territory with great force. The rich farming lands of the Territory offer great inducements to agriculturalists, and as yet no State indebtedness threatens high taxation. The last Southport American says:

"We are told that in Milwaukee the emigrants have to lodge in the streets; in Racine every tavern is crowded; in Southport the taverns are full; there is scarcely a room to let, and one house has, we believe, thirty families in the chambers."

CHARACTERISTIC AND RIGHT.—Keepers of Temperance Houses complain that their friends enjoy their rooms and other accommodations without ever rendering an equivalent. A correspondent mentions a little incident characteristic of Mr. Clay and his generosity. On his return home, he stopped at a tavern and asked for a glass of cool water, offering one at the same time to the stage-driver. He requested a second glass, which was rather gruffly given, as the tavern keeper supposed he was supplying him gratuitously. His face changed essentially when Mr. Clay handed him a piece of silver, which the man at first refused, but which he finally consented to receive as an equivalent for the refreshment he had given, whether run or water.

DISAPPEARANCE OF ELDER ORSON PRATT.—The Warsaw Signal, a paper published near Nauvoo, states that information had been received at Warsaw of the sudden disappearance of Elder Orson Pratt, a prominent Mormon. He left a paper, stating that his disappearance was caused by Joe Smith's treatment of his wife, and by some wrong doing in the church. He confirms Gen. Bennett's statement relative to Joe Smith's attempt to seduce Mrs. Pratt. It was supposed by some in Nauvoo that he had committed suicide, and about 500 were out in search of him.

FIRE.—The drug store of T. N. Hollister, on River street, was discovered to be on fire Saturday night, about half-past ten o'clock. The engines were promptly on hand, and the fire was extinguished. Cause of fire not ascertained.

[Troy Whig.

The civil functionaries and the avial officers of France, now in this city, desire us to make known, that funeral rites will be celebrated at the Catholic Cathedral, this morning, at 10 o'clock, in memory of the late Ferdinand Philippe Louis Charles Henri Duke of Orleans, Prince Royal, born at Palermo on the 3d September, 1810, and deceased at Paris, the 12th of July, 1842.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—We learn from the American that NATHANIEL F. MOORE, LL. D., long a Professor of the Latin and Greek languages in Columbia College, though not connected with it for some years past, was on Monday chosen President of the College, vice Wm. A. DYER, resigned. The Editor briefly but emphatically adds, "Dr. Moore is a scholar and a gentleman." We can give our most hearty assent to this; but, comprehensive as it is, it leaves much untold. Dr. Moore was distinguished in his Professor's Chair for the comprehensiveness with which he entered into the spirit of the ancient authors, and the wide extent of learning which he gathered from all quarters to illustrate his favorite studies. His urbanity and dignity of manner won the attachment and commanded the respect of the students, and his resignation of his post excited general and deep regret. He has lately returned from an extended tour through Europe and the East, and is welcomed back by an election to this honorable and distinguished station. The appointment is one which will be generally popular, particularly among the alumni, who have had the best opportunity to learn and appreciate his worth.

The Croton Water Debt.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

The debt already created by the construction of the Croton Aqueduct, laying down distributing pipes within the City, and the payment of interest upon the water loans, amounts to about \$12,000,000. The work is now so far completed that three-fourths of the inhabitants of the City may be supplied from it with "pure and wholesome water." This being the case, the question naturally arises, Ought not the City now to pay the interest of this large debt without resorting to further loans, thereby increasing its amount? To this question there can surely be but one answer. If, then, the City ought to pay this interest as it accrues, and the annual charges for superintendence and repairs, how can the money be most conveniently and equitably raised? Three modes have been suggested, viz: 1st. By increasing the general tax on real and personal property sufficiently to raise the whole amount, and allow the water to be free. 2d. By allowing as many as choose to take the water at an annual rent, and raising the balance by an increase of the general tax. And 3d. By assessing upon the houses and lots in all streets where distributing pipes are, or may be laid, a sufficient amount to pay the whole of the interest and other charges. The first mode is so manifestly unjust that it deserves no consideration. The second would be the true one, only that its operation would be so slow at first that it would produce nearly the same injustice as raising the whole amount by taxation, and it is liable to the objection that the water-taker would pay both rent and tax for the use of the water, in perhaps equal amounts. The third mode is objected to, because only the real estate of the City would be subjected to its operation, and the large amount of personal property owned by the citizens would escape its share of the burthen. This objection has some weight, but it is by no means certain that it would be more unjust than it would be to make it pay equally with the real estate, which is principally benefited by the use of the water. A plan which appears to unite the advantages of the second and third, but is more equitable than either alone, and can conveniently be carried into practice, is as follows. At the end of the present season there will be laid down in the City about 130 miles of distributing pipes; these will pass in front of about 44,000 lots; of these about one-quarter may be vacant, one-quarter have two-story houses upon them, and the remaining half have three-story houses, or other valuable buildings.—Let the vacant lots be assessed \$4 each. \$44,000 Two-story houses and lots \$10 each. \$440,000 Three-story houses, &c. \$14 each. \$616,000

This will produce per annum. \$460,000 whether the owners or occupants take the water or not. If it is taken and used for any other than ordinary domestic purposes a further sum would be charged. These additional charges there is good reason to believe will within one year amount to \$120,000 per annum. This added to the assessments brings the amount to \$580,000 per annum. Now as about \$750,000 per annum will be required; a further sum of \$160,000 must be raised, which can be done conveniently and equitably by increasing the general tax upon real and personal property to that extent. The reasons in favor of this mixed plan of assessment and general tax are, that it is equitable and convenient; equitable, because the real estate which receives the greatest amount of benefit will bear the largest proportion of the burthen, and again, those water takers who have large establishments and pay large water rents, will not have those rents very materially increased by the addition to the general tax which will be required to supply the balance of the demand upon the water fund. In the second place it can be executed conveniently; all the arrangements must be as complete and perfect for collecting the rents from voluntary tenants as they will require to be for collecting a general assessment; the only difference will be the payment of one or more additional collectors.

The water tenants must all be called upon semi-annually for their rents—they never yet in any place did, and there is no reason to expect that they will now here in New-York, call voluntarily at the office of the Water Board for the purpose of making payment. Collectors must therefore be employed if the rent is ever collected, and when these are making their rounds through the city, it will not add materially to the labor to call at every house instead of every second or third. The collecting machinery must be had and it may as well be used. Will the present City Government take measures to prevent the increase of this already large debt, or will they, like some of their predecessors, continue to borrow money to pay the accruing interest?

INTERESTING DECISION.—We learn from the Boston Advertiser, that in the Court of Common Pleas on Thursday, in the case depending upon the attachment law of Massachusetts, Chief Justice Williams ruled that a tooth brush is neither a "tool of trade" nor "household furniture," nor "wearing apparel," and was not exempt from attachment; but his honor was clearly of opinion that a thimble in actual use, could not be taken for debt in Massachusetts.

STORM.—A postscript to a letter dated at Reading, Pa. on Saturday, mentions the occurrence of a frightful storm on the previous evening in that vicinity. Hail fell in large quantities, and the thunder and lightning were tremendous. A stable was burnt and two barns were set on fire in the environs of the town. [Phil. Journal.

THE sudden and violent changes of temperature; which are now so unfortunately frequent, are producing their usual dangerous effects in the form of coughs and colds. These if neglected are the sure precursors of that cruel and insidious disease, Consumption, which last week caused thirty-two deaths in this city alone. We may prevent the prevalence of this deadly result than Doctor Housman's GERMAN COUGH DROPS. They have within the space of a few years acquired for themselves a reputation, unparalleled in the history of medicines. The remedy has worked its way into public estimation, without any effort on the part of the proprietor—no puffing has been practiced. The cure has been had to the public claims of communication. Its reputation is based on its intrinsic merits, supported by incontestable proofs that it is good and useful, and that it has performed cures, by many regarded as miracles. Voluntary certificates are given by the most respectable men of Hudson, (where it is prepared), of its real and remarkable virtues. Even physicians, usually averse to advertised medicines, testify to the merits of it. It has proved the most effectual remedy for colds, coughs, asthma, raising of blood, and all affections of the breast and lungs, leading to Consumption, that has ever come before the public; it has also been used in severe cases of cholera, cramps, indigestion, whooping coughs, croup, worms, dysentery, dyspepsia, eruptions, &c. It is prepared by John J. Davis, Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y., and is sold in this city by A. B. & D. Sands; Marcus Durst; J. R. Smith; M. Cheeseman & Co.; Jane H. Hart, &c.

To the Whigs of the State of New-York.

The publishers of the Albany Argus having advertised an Extra Edition of their Weekly paper for general dissemination through the State, in view of the approaching Election, the publishers of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, at the suggestion of a few friends of the Good Cause, have been induced to submit to their Whig brethren the propriety of issuing an Extra Edition of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

We make this announcement with some reluctance, in view of the hardness of the times and the embarrassments which we doubt not are shared by our friends of the Whig Country Press. Nobly have they deserved of their fellow-citizens; meagre enough has too commonly been their reward; and if we believed the issue of an Extra Tribune calculated seriously to diminish their circulation or support we should decline it. We think, however, experience has proved that such is not the effect, and that the widest circulation of the City and Country journals is usually found to co-exist in the same Counties and at the same period.

The issue of an Extra Argus, which will of course be forced into a general perusal through all the machinery of "the Party," the great importance of the pending struggle in this State, which is calculated to exert an important influence over the shape as well as the result of the Presidential contest; the pendency of the great vital questions of PROTECTION TO AMERICAN LABOR and the prosecution of INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, all give to the approaching election of Governor, Members of Congress, and Legislators, (which last is to elect a U. S. Senator for six years ensuing,) a gravity and importance which can hardly be over-estimated. Whether the issue of an Extra Edition of the Weekly Tribune is calculated to aid in procuring a just and beneficial Popular Decision of these weighty topics is a question which the Whigs of the State will determine.

THE EXTRA TRIBUNE (corresponding precisely with our usual Weekly edition) will be commenced on the first Saturday in September, and issued regularly for thirteen weeks thereafter, or until the result of the State Election shall have been fully ascertained and declared. It will be afforded at the following rates:

For 1 copy (three months)	50c.
" 5 copies "	2 50
" 15 " "	8 "
" 32 " "	14 00

and any larger number in the last proportion.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, it may be remembered, is just twice the size of "The Log Cabin" of 1840, and contains more than twice the matter, though charged but the same postage. It will therefore be fully as cheap as that well known paper.—It will ardently advocate the PROTECTION OF AMERICAN LABOR, the vigorous prosecution of our INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS not by grudging and maligning foes, but by consistent and zealous friends; and the election of HENRY CLAY as next President.

Payment in advance must be inflexibly insisted on. Subscriptions are respectfully solicited by GREELEY & McLEATH, 30 Ann-st. New-York, July 30, 1842.

RHODE ISLAND.—It is perfectly evident to us that more trouble is brewing, and that another effort will be made to disturb the peace of community. We cannot, of course, believe that this new enterprise will be attended with any better success than those of a similar character which have transpired; but that it will be set on foot, and speedily, the information we have picked up from various quarters compels us to believe.

There was a story brought to this city last Saturday, in regard to certain indications near Oxford, Massachusetts, of an unpropitious character, to say the least. The story is not generally credited; we believe it entitled to far more credit than it receives.

We believe there exists an organized plan to fire our city. If the truth were known there scarcely has been a night during the past week but some attempt at incendiarism has been discovered, and perhaps awful consequences arrested by the timely aid of our patrol, whose services, by the way, cannot be too highly appreciated.

We would strongly urge a continuance of our organization, both military and civil; and we would beg all good citizens of all parties and persuasions to fall into the ranks in sustaining the peace and welfare of our State and city. The next attack will be a sudden one. No show of encampment will be made—no mustering of forces—no slow, tardy movement; but a sudden dash, as it were, will be attempted. [Prov. E. Chron.

TYLER MEN.—We observe by the New York papers that the Tyler party are endeavoring to effect a new organization under the very suspicious name of "The Patriots," and have learned that a new penny or twopenny paper is shortly to be established in this city to aid the Patriot cause. Under whose immediate auspices the new press is to be ushered into existence, we cannot pretend to say. Not, we are sure, the Custom-house, and we hope not the Commissary of Purchases and Subsistence. Certainly it will have to rely on something besides the voluntary principle. As to the new name which the Administration adherents mean to take, no one will quarrel with them about it. The last time it was used, if we recollect rightly, was on the Canada frontier, by a disinterested set of men who were looking wistfully across the border, and cast longing eyes at the plunder which was to reward their sympathy. The result we all remember. The Patriots dwindled away, unsustained anywhere by confidence and regard, and are now almost forgotten. The Tyler Patriots are, we suspect, very much of a frontier party—borderers in every sense.

[Phil. Gazette.

FORGERY IN ILLINOIS.—A system of fraud and forgery has just been discovered in the Auditor's office of Illinois, by which that State will be a loser to the amount, it is said, of three hundred thousand dollars. The perpetrator of these forgeries is Milton H. Walsh, a young man who has been a clerk in the office of the Treasurer and Auditor for several years past, and has hitherto borne an irreproachable character.

CONFINED AIR.—You will not, I trust, pretermitt the abstract of the proceedings of the Academy of Sciences, in which are mentioned, in some detail, LE BLANC'S researches into the composition of confined air. They are highly important for the great end of public health. The experiments and inferences of the chemist show at what intervals air should be renewed in these apartments; the evils of a neglect of ventilation for man and horse; the utility of trees in the interior or neighborhood of cities; the injury sustained by the frequentation of crowded assemblies, and other points of hygiene that come home to us all, even the most robust constitutions.

[Paris Correspond. Nat. Intel.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—A case of spontaneous combustion occurred in Hartford, Conn., recently. In drawing linseed oil, some of it was spilled on the floor; it was absorbed by a coarse sponge, and placed on a shelf—the smell of something burning led to an examination of the premises, when the sponge was found in a state of combustion and just ready to burst into a flame. Only about two hours had elapsed between the time of using the sponge and the discovery.

A celebrated French Surgeon contends that groaning and crying are the two grand operations by which nature allays anguish. He is always pleased by the time he is performing a severe surgical operation, because he is satisfied that he will thereby soothe his nervous system so as to prevent fever, and ensure a favorable termination.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Philadelphia Riots Renewed.

Correspondence of The Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2, 1842, 4 o'clock P. M.
MESSRS. EDITORS:—As the mail is about closing, I hasten to communicate the unpleasant intelligence of a continuance of the riots. Contrary to the favorable indications of this morning, there are symptoms of a more bloody and disastrous battle than anything we have yet had.

The entire military volunteer force of the city and county have been ordered out to aid the civil authorities, on a requisition of the Sheriff. Groups have been assembling all over the city throughout the day, throwing out various threats, among which is the destruction of every church hall and public edifice belonging to the blacks.

A large crowd of persons is assembled around the Mayor's Office, where an examination of the prisoners arrested last night is now going on.—The Councils have had a special meeting on the occasion, appointing a Committee of three from each body, and placing \$5,000 at their disposal for the purpose of securing the peace of the city at all hazards.

The blacks are flying, bag and baggage, in every direction from the city. A number in passing over the Bridge were assailed by a body of Irish laborers, when a serious fight ensued, followed by the destruction of several houses in that neighborhood. The Sheriff it is said found himself unable to suppress the riot, and was driven from the ground. Large numbers of the police are stationed upon the theatre of last night's disturbance, and at other points where outrages have again taken place, but the only effect which their presence has is to increase the excitement and draw spectators to the spot.

The apprehensions are of the most serious nature; but I trust the arrangements made by the city authorities, aided as they are by the full force of the military, will be found fully adequate for this trying emergency. The volunteer companies are now assembling, and there is no question of the most prompt and effectual action in the matter. The outrages which are casting so foul a reproach upon our city must and will be put down at all hazards and let the consequences be what they may.

Naturalization—Revenue—Distribution—Appropriations—Army, &c. &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, August 1.

IN SENATE to-day, Mr. EVANS reported from the Committee on Finance the Army Appropriation bill, with the recommendation of the appointment of a Committee of Conference. The subject was laid over.

Mr. WALKER, according to notice, asked leave to introduce a bill to reduce from ten to five years the residence required for the naturalization of foreigners. Mr. W. briefly enforced the reasons for the introduction of the bill, referring in support of its passage to the original act on this subject which fixed this length of time, and arguing that by reducing the number of aliens among us its effect would be beneficial in reducing the cases, already too numerous, which come under the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts, and enabling foreigners who come among us with the bona fide intention of settling here and who purchased our lands, sooner to arrive at the privileges of citizenship.

Mr. ARCHER briefly replied opposing the reasons urged and holding that the time fixed at present was the proper one. He moved to lay the motion of leave on the table; carried—Yeas 21, Nays 18.

The bill from the House for the occupation of Florida was briefly discussed by Messrs. BAXTON, LINS and PRESTON in support and by Messrs. WHITE and WOODBURY in opposition. It was then passed; Yeas 24, Nays 16, and thus awaits only the signature of the President to become a law.

The Revenue bill was then taken up, Mr. BUCHANAN's motion pending to strike out the section repealing the proviso of the Distribution Act suspending distribution when duties are above 20 per cent. Mr. B. spoke of the miserable pittance which would be derived from the lands by the States, the proceeds during the former half of the present year amounting only to \$380,000. For the sake of this were they to continue the country in bankruptcy, and deprive the great interests of the country of Protection? It was well known that the President had declared solemnly that he would not sanction duties above twenty per cent. while distribution was continued. Some conversation followed on the question whether it was in order to refer to the opinions of the Executive. Mr. B. referred to a public document, which showed the opinions of the Executive one month ago, so that his present opinion might be inferred.

Mr. ARCHER hoped that the opinions of the President had changed in one month. Mr. CRITTENDEN eloquently contended that it was for independence of Congress on the veto power of the President—for the principle of the thing—that the Distribution was to be continued. Mr. TALLMAGE advocated the continuance to the States of their property from the lands, and the imposition, independently, of a Tariff sufficient to afford revenue and protection to the domestic industry of our country. Mr. ARCHER talked of the independence of the Legislature over the Executive, rather than yield which he would see the Government dissolved. Mr. LINS exhorted the Whigs not to adjourn Congress until sufficient revenue was provided